

MARGOLIN, Sh. F. --

"Investigation of the Mobility of Trenching Plows in Marshes." Cand Tech
Sci, Department of Physicomathematical and Technical Sci, Acad Sci Belorussian
SSR, 18 Oct 54. (SB, 7 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

MOKHOV, P.D.; KAPLENKOV, I.F.; MARGOLIN, S.F.

Combined hydraulic press system. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.3:35-36
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Hydraulic presses)

80880

S/126/60/009/06/004/025

E073/E535

Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

that alloys with Ge concentration above 50 at.% have a Curie temperature between 100 and 110 °K and are ferromagnetic between 77 and 110 °K. In these alloys only one phase is ferromagnetic and is very probably close to the chemical compound CrGe_2 .

There are 6 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959, initially;
December 9, 1959, after revision.

Card 4/4

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E073/E335

Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

the dependence of the magnetic susceptibility on the germanium concentration at room temperature and in a magnetic field of 13 900 Oe. As can be seen, the maximum susceptibility occurs in the region of 66.6 at.% Ge. Figure 5 shows the temperature dependence of the reciprocal of the susceptibility for an alloy consisting of 33.3 at.% of Cr and 66.6 at.% of Ge in a magnetic field of 10 800 Oe. As can be seen, above 225 °K the Curie-Weiss law:

$$\chi = \frac{C}{T - \Theta_p}$$

is satisfied, where $\Theta_p = 142$ °K (paramagnetic Curie point). Using these experimental data, it was calculated that the number of Bohr magnetons per chromium atom in an alloy containing 66.6 at.% of Ge is 2.3. Micro-photographs for alloys containing 65, 66.6, 75 and 80 at.% of Ge are shown in Figure 6. The general conclusion is

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Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

the magnetisation of the alloys was determined by a ballistic method in fields up to 3 000 Oe, by pulling them out from the measuring coil. The magnetic susceptibility was measured with the aid of a pendulum magnetometer (Domenical, Ref 3) in fields up to 16 000 Oe. Figure 1 shows the temperature dependence of magnetisation I

(gauss/cm³) for alloys with different concentrations (as indicated) in a magnetic field of 3 000 Oe. As can be seen, the Cr-Ge alloys have a ferromagnetic transformation temperature between 100 and 110 °K. The maximum values of magnetisation are found for alloys containing 66.6 and 70 at.% of germanium. Figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of the magnetisation of the alloy containing 66.6 at.% of germanium for different fields (as indicated). As can be seen, the ferromagnetic transformation temperature lies between 100 and 110 °K. Figure 3 shows the magnetisation curves for alloys of different germanium concentration (as indicated) at 77 °K. As can be seen, the alloy with 66.6 at.% of germanium has the most rapid increase in the magnetisation with field. Figure 4 shows

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18.8100
18.1235

AUTHORS:

Margolin, S.D. and Fakidov, I.G.

TITLE:

Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

PERIODICAL:

Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 6, pp 823 - 827 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present work is concerned with the magnetic properties of Cr-Ge alloys with Ge concentration between 50 and 95% in the temperature region 77 - 320 °K and magnetic fields up to 16 000 Oe. The alloys were prepared from 99.997% pure germanium and high-purity electrolytic chromium degassed in a vacuum at 1 000 °C. Quartz containers charged with the samples of the alloy were heated to 1 100 °C and kept at that temperature for 2 hours. They were then cooled in the furnace down to room temperature. Next, the alloys were gradually heated to 900, 800, 700 and 600 °C and were maintained at these temperatures for 5 hours and subsequently cooled to room temperature in the furnace. Altogether 13 alloys were prepared with Ge concentrations between 50 and 95 at.%. Alloys having a concentration of 70 and 75% were prepared twice in order to compare results. The temperature dependence of

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Magnetic investigation.....

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S/137/61/000/011/060/123
A060/A101

0.5 deg/min. It was established that the investigated alloys have two points of ferromagnetic reversal. The true Curie point of these alloys is 283°K. The low temperature point of ferromagnetic reversal (130°K at a field of 2400 oersteds) is a phase transition of the first kind. The ferromagnetic state of the alloys is caused only by the Mn_3Ge_2 compound. The coercive force H_C of this alloy attains a maximum value of 520 oersteds at 231°K, and vanishes at 146 and 280°K. The anomalous course of the temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloys under investigation is explained by the fact that they may be in one of two anti-ferromagnetic states depending on the temperature. At $T < 113^\circ K$ the magnetic moments are oriented at an angle of 180° with respect to one another. At temperatures $> 113^\circ K$ the magnetic moments turn by jump through a small angle, leading to the rise of an uncompensated magnetic moment. It is noted that H_C and the remanent magnetization, beginning at a field intensity of 1500 oersteds are independent of the field, whereas the magnetization of the same specimen continues to increase linearly.

A. Rusakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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32607
S/137/61/000/011/060/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Margolin, S.D., Fakidov, I.G.

TITLE: Magnetic investigation of alloys of the manganese-germanium system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 9, abstract 11Zh56. (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov". Novosibirsk, Sib. Otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 211 - 216)

TEXT: Alloys of Mn-Ge were prepared from electrolytic Mn (99.8%) purified of gases, oxides and impurities, and Ge (99.997%). A large number of alloys with >40% Ge content were prepared. On the basis of the data from microsections it was established that only in alloys with >50% Ge does one find exclusively a chemical combination of Mn_3Ge_2 and Ge. In the remaining alloys besides Mn_3Ge_2 one also finds Mn_5Ge_3 . Magnetic measurements were carried out in fields up to 2700 oersteds at 77 - 350°K using the ballistic method. The measurements were carried out at a temperature variation at a rate of 0.2 -

Card 1/2

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

of a Hysteresis Loop

195

Kirenskiy, L. V., A. I. Brokin, and D. A. Lepaty [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Effect of Elastic and Plastic Deformations on the Magnitude of Thermomagnetic Hysteresis

201

Margolin, S. D., and I. G. Fakidov [Institute of Physics of Metals AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. Magnetic Studies of Alloys of the Manganese - Germanium System

211

Kirenskiy, L. V., and B. P. Khromov [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Study of the Approach-to-Saturation Law on Monocrystals of Iron Silicide

217

D'yakov, G. P. [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Current State of the Problem Concerning the Study of Parity Effects in the Approach-to-Saturation Region

227

Card 10/11

71

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

5

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MARGOLIN, S.D.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov,
Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo
soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic
Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union
Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances,
Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo
Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted.
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo
otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov
OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical
Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in
ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys

SOV/126-7-1-27/28

alloys could be explained using Dzyaloshinskiy's theory (Ref.5). Acknowledgments are made to K.B. Vlasov for his advice. There are 2 figures and 9 references, of which 5 are Soviet, 1 German, 2 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Physics of Metals Institute, Ac.Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

Card 4/4

Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys SOV/126-7-1-27/28

have two ferromagnetic transition points. The true ferromagnetic Curie point in these alloys is 283°K , and it is confirmed by the alloys obeying the Curie-Weiss law above 280°K .

(2) The low-temperature ferromagnetic transition point is a phase transition of the first type. This is confirmed by thermograms obtained using Kurlakov's pyrometer which indicated a transition at 113°K with a latent heat of transition. It is also supported by the temperature dependences of magnetization which are not single-valued and depend on whether the sample is heated or cooled (Fig.2). On cooling of a 30-70 Mn-Ge sample in a magnetic field of 2432 Oe the transition temperature is 118°K , while on heating the same transition occurs at 130°K .

(3) It is possible that the anomalous behaviour of Card 3/4 temperature dependence of the magnetization of the Mn-Ge

SOV/126-7-1-27/28

Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys

magnetic transition points the authors continued their investigations of the 30-70 Mn-Ge alloy as well as extending their studies to samples with higher amounts of germanium. It was found that all these alloys consisted of only two phases: a compound Mn_3Ge_2 and pure germanium. Some of the results are given in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the coercive force H_c , magnetization I and remanent magnetization I_r on the applied magnetic field H_1 for the 30-70 Mn-Ge alloy. Fig. 2 gives the temperature dependence of the magnetization and coercive force of the 30-70 Mn-Ge alloy on heating (circles) and cooling (crosses). From Figs. 1, 2 and other results the authors draw the following conclusions.

Card 2/4 (1) The Mn-Ge alloys with 40 at.% of Ge or more

AUTHORS: Margolin, S.D. and Fakidov, I.G.

SOV/126-7-1-27/28

TITLE: Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys
(Magnitnyye issledovaniya splavov sistemy marganets-germaniy)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1,
pp 157-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors reported earlier (Ref.1) that an alloy with 30 at.% of Mn and 70 at.% of Ge has two ferromagnetic transition points between 77 and 398°K in fields from 20 to 2400 Oe. One of these transitions occurs at 283°K and the other at 148°K in fields of 38 Oe and at 130°K in fields of 2432 Oe. The maximum of magnetization occurs at 173°K at all field intensities. The authors' work showed that the ferromagnetic state of the Mn-Ge alloys is due to Mn_3Ge_2 .
Card 1/4 only. To elucidate the nature of these two ferro-

Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 126-2-25/35
30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge.

There are 2 figures and four references, one of which is
Slavic.

(Note: This is a complete translation).

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of Metal, Ural Branch of the
Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R. (Institut Fiziki Metallov Ural'skogo
Filiala AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing
30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge. 126-2-25/35

equals 10°C and is independent of the field strength, whilst the second is in the temperature range -125 to -143°C and does depend on the magnetic field strength. The maximum magnetization occurs at 100°C for all the field strengths comprised in the tests. Fig.2 shows the magnetization curves of the 30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge alloy at various temperatures, which indicates that for field strengths up to 2400 Oe. the magnetization has a linear dependence on the magnetic field strength at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. For elucidating the physical nature of these two temperatures of ferromagnetic transformation of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge and other alloys of this system, the authors propose to continue their investigations using more intensive magnetic fields and lower temperatures. Fig.1 shows the temperature dependence of the magnetization of an alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge at various magnetic field strengths (magnetization, Gauss vs. temperature, $^{\circ}\text{K}$). Fig.2 shows the magnetization curves of an alloy with 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge at various temperatures (173, 222, 146 and 77°K).

Card 3/4

126-2-25/35

Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing
30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge.

30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge, investigated by the authors of this paper, was produced from electrolytic manganese of 99.8% purity, purified by distillation in a high frequency furnace, and germanium of 99.997% purity with a specific resistance of 1.4 Ohm/cm. The alloy was produced from a mixture of Mn and Ge placed into a quartz ampule which was evacuated to 10^{-5} mm Hg. The quartz ampule and its contents were heated in a furnace to a temperature exceeding about 200°C the melting temperature of the alloy (according to the diagram of state), held for two hours at that temperature and, following that, the melt was cooled to a temperature 50°C below the melting point at which it was held for two hours and then slowly cooled in the furnace to room temperature. From the thus produced alloy a specimen 0.402 x 0.302 x 2.0 cm was made; the magnetic measurements were effected by means of a ballistic method. It can be seen from the curves of the temperature dependence of the magnetization shown in Fig.1 that the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge has two temperatures of ferromagnetic transformation

Card 2/4 in the case of a field strength of 2400 Oe. One of these

1) MARGOLIN, S. D.

126-2-25/35

AUTHORS: Margolin, S.D., and Fakidov, I. G.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge. (Temperaturnaya zavisimost' namagnichennosti splava Mn 30 at.%, Ge 70 at.%).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.2, pp. 368-369 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results are described of preliminary investigations of the temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge in the temperature range liquid nitrogen up to 120°C, in magnetic fields between 20 and 2400 Oe. Zwicker, I., et alii (Ref.1) studied the diagram of state of Mn-Ge alloys and showed that the compounds Mn_5Ge_2 and Mn_5Ge_3 are strongly ferromagnetic at low temperatures. Gastelliz (Ref.2) described results of magnetic investigations of Mn_5Ge_3 .

Guigg, K. J., et alii (Ref.3) give data on the residual magnetization and the coercive force of Mn_5Ge_2 and Mn_5Ge_3 . Fakidov, I. G., (one of the authors) et alii (Ref.4) detected existence of two temperatures of ferromagnetic transformation when studying the electric conductivity of the alloys of the Mn-Ge system. The alloy containing

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Margolin, S. D.

✓ 5848

APPLICATION OF CdS PHOTORESISTANCE IN COMBI-
NATION WITH PHOSPHORS AS THE DETECTOR OF COBALT

60 GAMMA RAY. S. D. Margolin and I. G. Zakidov (Urals

Inst. of Metal Physics) Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 105, 976-
7 (1955) Dec. 11. (In Russian).

The photoresistance of a CdS monocrystal was tested in a
scintillation counter with naphthalene, toluene, cesium
iodide, and sodium iodide, and Co⁶⁰ isotope with 0.6g-equiv-
alent of radium as a gamma radiation source. The tables
show CdS photoresistance without the phosphors and with
various phosphor combinations. The highest sensitivity was
observed in the presence of sodium iodide. The results of
the study showed that CdS can be used as an effective de-
tector of γ rays. (R.V.J.)

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log
RMG

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MARGOLIN, S.D.

G-3

USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 7050

Author : Margolin, S.D., Pakidov, I.G.
Inst : Institute of Physics of Metals, Ural Branch, Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Sverdlovsk.
Title : Use of Photoresistances of Cadmium Sulfide in Conjunction
with Phosphors as a Detector for Gamma Rays from Co^{60} .

Orig Pub : Fiz. Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1955, 1, No 2, 379-383

Abstract : A photoresistance made of CdS is quite sensitive to the visible and to X-rays. However, attempts made to use CdS crystals to record the hard gamma rays have shown that the sensitivity of CdS to radiation from Co^{60} (1.17 and 1.33 Mev) is small. It is shown that in conjunction with phosphorescent NaI (Tl) or CsI (Tl), which emit under the influence of gamma rays a visible light of a frequency close to the frequency of the maximum sensitivity of CdS, the photoresistance can be used as a detector for gamma rays from Co^{60} . The advantage of such a detector over scintillation counters is the simplicity of the electrical circuit and the absence of the need for photomultipliers and high-voltage stabilized supply.

Card : 1/1

MARGOLIN, S. D.

S. D. Margolin. Experimental investigation of magnetic surface effect in a ferromagnetic
ring. P. 686

Lab. of Electrical Phenomena
Institute of Physics of Metals
Ural Branch of Academy of Sciences, USSR
April 18, 1950

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, Vol. XXI, No. 6, June 1951

USSR/Physics - Magnetic Induction
Electromagnetic Fields

21 May 50

"Distribution of Magnetic Induction, According to
Depth, of a Ferromagnetic Ring Placed in an Alternating
Electromagnetic Field," S. D. Margolin, Inst
Phys of Metal, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 3, pp 493-495

Describes app for measuring magnetic induction and
resultant readings, which are then used to check
theoretical formulas developed earlier ("Zhur Tekh
Fiz" Vol XVII, No 10, 1306, 1948) for distribution
of magnetic induction B, by depth a, in ferromagnetic

175T88

USSR/Physics - Magnetic Induction
(Contd)

21 May 50

plate placed in alternating sinusoidal electromag-
netic field. Submitted 20 Mar 50 by Acad I. P.
Bardin.

175T88

MARGOLIN, S. D.

Apr 49

USSR/Physics
Ferromagnetism
Fields, Electromagnetic

"Eddy-Current Losses During the Magnetic Skin-
Effect in Sheet Steel," S. D. Margolin, Inst
Phys of Metals, Ural Affiliate Acad Sci USSR,
3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 5

Author explains how his method can be used to
determine eddy-current losses in ferromagnetic
sheets located in a variable electromagnetic
field, allowing for dependence of magnetic
permeability μ on magnetic field intensity.
39/49T108

Apr 49

USSR/Physics (Contd)

Submitted by Acad I. P. Bardin, 17 Feb 49.

39/49T108

MARGOLIN, S. D.

PA 20/49T92

USSR/Physics
Steel Plate
Magnetic Fields

Oct 48

"Computing the Magnetic Skin Effect in Steel Plates and Relationship of Magnetic Permeability to the Charge of the Magnetic Field," S. D. Margolin, Inst Phys of Metals, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 10 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVIII, No 10

Presents new method developed by Margolin for computing electromagnetic properties of ferromagnetic laminas in an AC field with accounting of relationship of magnetic penetrability and voltage of the magnetic field. Submitted 30 Dec 47.

20/49T92

MARGOLIN, S.

Transfer of a blast furnace from Florida to Texas (From:
"Iron Age" 1945) Stal' 7 no.2:177 '47. (MLBA 9:1)
(United States--Blast furnaces)

MARGOLIN, S.

Production of lightweight blast-furnace slag (From: "Iron and
Steel Engineer." no.7, 1945). Stal' 7 no.2:175-176 '47.
(United States--Slag) (MLRA 9:1)

MARGOLIN, S.

Rebuilding England's ferrous metallurgical industry. (From: "The
Engineer" nos. 4713-4714, 1946). Stal' 7 no. 2:171-174 '47.
(Great Britain--Metallurgy) (MLRA 9:1)

MARGOLIN, S., referent.

~~WASHERMAN~~

Flow of gases and coke consumption in blast furnaces. (From:
"Blast furnace steel plant." no.7, 1945). Stal' 7 no.1:86-87
'47. (Blast furnaces) (MLRA 9:1)

1st AND 2nd EDITION										1st AND 2nd EDITION									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p>										<p>Apparatus for automatic regulation of the temperature Z. Ya. Mitkov and S. D. Margolin. Russ. 55,513, 1960. 1940. Construction details.</p>									
<p>ASB-3.1.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1st AND 2nd EDITION</p>										<p>1st AND 2nd EDITION</p>									
<p>1st AND 2nd EDITION</p>										<p>1st AND 2nd EDITION</p>									

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017015

also used in 2136 cases. Of the 56 cultures obtained, 25% were isolated from this medium alone, 9% from Ploskirev's medium alone and 2% from the synthomycin medium alone. The author concludes that the use of media with antibiotics ensures a higher rate of successful isolation of dysentery bacteria. In choosing an antibiotic for this purpose, he recommends that consideration be given to the antibiotics to which the dysentery cultures in a given area have proven to be most resistant. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nizhne-Tagil'skaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Nizhne-Tagil' Municipal Sanitary-Epidemiological Station)

SUBMITTED: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017016

UR/0016/65/000/007/0029/0033
576.851.49.093.31:615.779.9

AUTHOR: Margolin, R. D.

TITLE: Experience in the use of antibiotic-containing media for isolation of the causative agents of dysentery

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1965, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: dysentery, antibiotic, shigella, bacteriologic culture medium

ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of 37,640 analyses of infectious material cultured simultaneously on Ploskirev's medium and on a medium with synthomycin (chloramphenicol). The material came from persons who had had contact with dysentery patients, from those who had recovered from acute dysentery, and from healthy persons. Some 44% of the 2245 cultures obtained were isolated only from the synthomycin medium, 22% from Ploskirev's medium, and 34% from both medium. In all the groups investigated, the various causative agents of dysentery (Sonne, Flexner, and Newcastle bacilli) were isolated 1.6-3 times more frequently from the synthomycin medium than from Ploskirev's medium. A biomycin (chlortetracycline) medium was

Card 1/2

MARGOLIN, P S

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722.105
.M3
1952

Operativnyy uchet zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov
(Operational accounting of stocks of agricultural products) Izd.
2-e, perer. Pod. red. G. G. Petrova. Moskva, Gos ld-vo Tekhnicheskoy i
Ekonomicheskoy Literatury po Voprosam Zagotovok, 1952.
251 p. tables.

OKULOV, Igor' Borisovich, inzh.; SHUBIN, Boris Minich, inzh.; Prinimala
uchastiye GVOZDEVA, Z.P., inzh.; MARGOLIN, P.A., inzh.,
retsenzent; BELOBORODOVA, O.S., inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A.,
tekh. red.

[Electroplating] Gal'vanicheskie pokrytiia. Moskva, Mashgiz,
1962. 176 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Electroplating)

MARGOLIN, P.
MARGOLIN, P.

Business accounting by crews in grain centers of Moscow Province.
Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.2:6-9 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Moskovskaya oblastnaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Moscow Province--Grain handling)

MARGOLIN, O. YA.

22322 Margolin, O. Ya. Znachenije M. V. Lomonosova kak osnovopolozhnika termodinamiki. (Doklad na nauch. kruzhe pri kafedre termodinamiki 16 Dek. 1948 G.) sbornik rabot studentov - chlenov nauch. Kruzhkov (Leningr. Koradlestroist. in-t). Vyp. 1, 1949, S. 7-14.-
Bibliogr: 10 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

MARGOLIN, O. YA.

22322-Margolin, O. Ya. Znacheniya M.V. Lomonosova kak Osnovopolozhnik Termodinamiki.
(Doklad na Nauch. Kruzhko Pri Kafedre Termodinamiki 16 Dek. 1948 G.) Sbornik Rabot
Studentov-Chlenov Nauch. Kruzhkov (Leningr, Koradlestroitt. In-~~8~~), Vyp. 1, 1949, 3. 7-14.
Bibliogr: 10 NAZV.

SO: Letopis' No. 30 1949

BACHURIN, A.V.; MARGOLIN, N.S.; KONDRASHV, D.D.; GORICHEV, N.V.;
ROGOVSKIY, N.I.; YAMPOL'SKIY, M.A.; TYUKOV, V.S.;
ROTSHTEYN, L.A.; GERASHCHENKO, V.S.; KOTOV, V.F.;
BAZAROVA, G.V., red.; PORTYANNIKOV, N.S., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Commodity and monetary relations during the period of
transition to communism] Tovarno-denezhnye otnosheniia v
period perekhoda k kommunizmu. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963.
386 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Economics)

MARGOLIN, Nison Solomonovich; KHOLIN, I.A., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Financial planning; finance and currency circulation in the
national economic plan of the U.S.S.R.] Planirovanie finansov;
finansy i denezhnoe obrashchenie v narodnokhoziaistvennom plane
SSSR. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 158 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Finance) (Russia--Economic policy)

MARGOLIN, N.S.

Currency Question

Important lever of currency circulation planning (Balance of money income and expenditures of the population. Reviewed by A. Slavnyy). Cen. i kred. No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

MARGOLIN, N

S

Balans Denezhnykh Dokhodov i RasKhodov Naseleniya (Account of Financial Income and Expenses of the Population) Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1951.

139 p.

Cataloged from Abstract.

Problems of Theory and Practice in the Compilation of Accounts.

H/5
781.4
.M3

MARTIN, J. S.

Balance of monetary receipts and expenditures of the institution--- Martin,
Geopolitical, 1974, 122. (1974) also contains information on the
phenomenon; (63-5330);
Photostat.

NOV 11 1974

MARGOLIN, N. S.

The problems of balancing the nation's income and expenditure. Moscow,
Gosplanizdat, 1955. 155 p. (45-33876)

HG1691.M27

MARGOLIN, N. S.

"The Use of Starting Boxes for the Heating of Trolley Buses,"

SO: Prom. Energet., No. 5, 1948.

Mbr., Moscow Electric Transportation, -c1948-.

ANTIMONOV, B.S., prof.; VEDENIN, N.N., kand. yurid. nauk; GENKIN, D.M., prof.; GRAVE, K.A., prof.; YEPANESHNIKOV, N.V., dots.; ZHUKOVA, L.F., dots.; KUNIK, Ya.A., dots.; L'VOVICH, Yu.Ya.; MARGOLIN, M.Z.; MOROVSKAYA, T.A., dots.; POLENINA, S.V., kand. yurid. nauk; SADIKOV, I.N.; FIALKOV, M.A., kand. yurid. nauk; YAZEV, V.A., kand. yurid. nauk; YAKHNINA, N.A., kand. yurid. nauk; KIRAKOZOVA, N.Sh., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Government trade regulation] Regulirovanie gosudarstvennoi
torgovli. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 339 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Commercial law)

SUKHININ, S.D.; MARGOLIN, M.Ya.; YERPULEV, N.A.

Improvement of the preparation of acetic acid salts. Prom.
khim. reak. i osobo chist. veshch. no.1:26-27 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

MARGOLIN, M. Ya.[Marholin, M. IA.]; SKAZHENNIK, O. K.; KUSHNIR, M. M.

Continuous method of production of a potassium-butyl flotation agent. Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.1:30-31 Ja-Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Donetskii zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

MARGOLIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich, konstruktor; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.;
ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhn.red.

[Target pistol and its repair] Sportivnyi pistolet i ego
remont] Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 94 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Pistols--Maintenance and repair)

Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex Load Operating as a Surge Generator SOV/108-13-10-6/13

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi in. A.S. Popova (All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio and Communications Engineering in. A.S. Popov)

Card 4/4

Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex Load Operating as a Surge Generator SCV/108-13-10-6/13

to be composed of two unequal pulses with a vertical trailing edge. It is shown that the error of the calculation according to these simplified equations does not exceed 5%, which is quite sufficient. The same method also permits to compute pulses at $\xi < 1$. In the last section the load characteristics and its application in the case of a complex load and of a surge-generator mode of operation are investigated. Two examples, taking into account the second and third harmonic which cause the unsymmetry of tuning, are presented. There are 9 figures and 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1956 (initially), and November 15, 1957 (after revision)

Card 3/4

Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex Load Operating as a Surge Generator SOV/108-13-10-6/13

coefficients of the series expansion of the current pulses into a Fourier (Fur'ye) series versus the relative load resistance

$$X = \frac{R_a}{R_{a \text{ crit}}} \quad (1), \text{ where } R_{a \text{ crit}} \text{ denotes the load resistance}$$

of the cutoff mode of operation, which is specified by formula (2). If the plate load is complex, the plate alternating voltage is not in phase with the first harmonic of the plate current. Hence the plate current pulse in a surge-generator mode of operation becomes unsymmetrical and exhibits a phase shift with respect to the grid voltage. The dependence of the shape of the plate current pulse upon the mode of operation is investigated, a symmetrical and an unsymmetrical pulse being considered. The components of the unsymmetrical pulse are investigated and for the case of $\xi > 1$ simple formulae are derived for the calculation of the expansion coefficients. In order to simplify the mathematical labor the current pulse is considered

Card 2/4

AUTHOR: Margolin, M. G. Member of the SOV/108-13-10-6/13
Society

TITLE: Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex Load Operating as a Surge Generator (Raschët lampovogo generatora s kompleksnoy nagruzkoy v perenapryazhennom rezhime)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 10, pp 29 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the first presentation of a method for the computation of the operating schedule and of the load characteristics of a vacuum-tube oscillator in the case $\xi > 1$, which is of paramount practical importance. ξ denotes the coefficient of plate voltage efficiency. The method of analysis is based upon the utilization of generalized load characteristics. It is distinguished by a particular feature. This is the possibility of using the load characteristics not only if the load is varied, but also if the mode of operation of the oscillator is modified (Ref 8). The load characteristics are shown as a function of the coefficient ξ and of the normalized

Card 1/4

Interrelation of Vacuum-tube Parameters and of
Those of a Triode Transistor

SOV/108-13-2-12/15

There are 8 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are
Soviet

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1956

Card 3/3

Interrelation of Vacuum-tube Parameters and of Triode Transistor
Those of a Triode Transistor

emitter, of a vacuum-tube with earthed cathode, of a triode transistor with earthed collector, and of an vacuum-tube with earthed anode were investigated. Comprisingly is said: 1) For the analysis of vacuum-tube and triode transistor diagrams the same system of equivalent parameter S_0 (slope of the current characteristic), R_{i0} (internal resistance, caused by the internal feed-back), and D_0 (a factor analogous to the amplification factor in the valve) can be used as well as the equivalent diagram which is based upon the consideration of the vacuum-tube and the triode transistor as current generator. 2) The equivalent parameters coincide with the valve parameters (S, R_i, D) in the case of the valve. In the triode transistor the equivalent parameters can be rather simply brought in connection with the h-parameters. A difference between the valve- and the semiconductor parameters is due to the existence of the factor of the positive feed-back (D^*) in the triode transistor

Card 2/3

AUTHOR: Margolin, M. G. SOV/ 108-13-q-12/15

TITLE: Interrelation of Vacuum-tube Parameters and of Those of a Triode Transistor (Vzaimosvyaz' mezhdu parametrami elektronnoy lampy i poluprovodnikovogo trioda)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 79-85 (USSR)
Received: April 25, 1958

ABSTRACT: Between the triode transistor and the vacuum-tube there is a great difference with respect to the internal physical processes. In spite of this the same computation method and the same equivalent diagram can be used in the analysis of processes connected with the external current circuit. The reason for this is the fact that the vacuum-tube as well as the triode transistor can be considered as current generators. The fundamental equations for the equivalent current circuit (8), (9), and (10) are derived. These are then used for the analysis of the separate diagrams. In the case of high frequency the equivalent parameters become complex. The schemes of: a triode transistor with earthed basis, of a vacuum-tube with earthed grid, of a triode transistor with earthed

Card 1/3

The Electron-tube (Cont.)

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Z. I. Model', I. Kh. Nevyazhskiy, and N. S. Beschastnov, for their contribution in developing this method. There are 15 references, all Soviet.

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Card 2/5	

Margolin, Mikhail Grigor'yevich
PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

409

Margolin, Mikhail Grigor'yevich

Lampovyy usilitel' moshchnosti; analiz i raschet (The Electron-tube Power Amplifier; Analysis and Design) Moscow, Goseneroizdat, 1957. 109 p.
10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Akalumin, S. A.; Tech. Ed.: Medvedev, L. Ya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers, technicians and scientists, and may also be of use to students in higher grades of specialized instructions of higher education.

COVERAGE: The monograph deals with the analysis and computation of H-F electron-tube power amplifiers under their most complex operating conditions; the analysis and computation are based upon the method of generalized load characteristics developed by the author. The author thanks B. P. Aseyev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for his advice. The Soviet scientists M. V. Shuleykin and A. I. Berg, are mentioned as the originators of the method of plate-current pulse analysis for the investigation of electron-tube power amplifiers. Mention is made of A. L. Mints, I. G. Klyatskin, B. P. Aseyev, S. I. Yevtyanov,
Card 1/5

USSR/Electronics - Self-anode modulation of transmitters

FD-1055

Card Pub 90-3/12

Author : M. G. Margolin

Title : Self-anode modulation of tube oscillators

Periodical : Radiotekhnika 9, 33-42, Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : The author undertakes analysis and calculation of some variants of self-anode modulation systems, using his method of the generalized load characteristics of a high-frequency oscillator. Three references: USSR, 1946, 1949, 1950. Graphs; schematic diagram; tables.

Institution : --

Submitted : 4 February 1951

SA

B 66

Frequency-modulated master oscillator for an u.h.f. high fidelity transmitter. MARSHALL, M. G. *Radio-tekhnika*, 2 (No. 5) 19-33 (1967) In Russian.—A detailed description of the f.m. master oscillator of the Moscow f.m. transmitter is given. The circuit consists of a push-pull reactor system across the oscillator which is stabilized from a discriminator, which compares a crystal reference frequency with the generated unmodulated carrier. Design procedure is explained, and data on stability, harmonic distortion, frequency response, signal/noise ratio and the emphasis of higher modulation frequencies are supplied.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MARGOLIN, Mikhail Grigor'yevich

Cand. Technical Sci.

Mil. Engr. Third Rank, -1941-.

"Frequency Modulated Master Oscillator of an Ultra Short Wave Transmitter for High-Fidelity Broadcasting,"

SO: Radio-tekh., 2, No. 5, 1946.

Active Mbr., VNORIE, -1950-.

Stalin 1st Prize, 1941, Electrical instrument.

VOLKOV, S.V.; MARGOLIN, M.A.

Extraction of urinary calculi. Urologia 25 no. 4:49-52 J1-Ag '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(CALCULI, URINARY)

MARGOLIN, M., gvardii kapitan

Are logs for storage batteries necessary? Tekh. i voruzh. no.1:
'76 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KADUKOV, Ya.; MARGOLIN, M.; BUKHDEKHER, M.; (Tallin, Estonskaya SSR); MANUYLOV, A.; PISHCHETS, S.

Improve record keeping in grain storage. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no.10:
28-30 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. L'vovskoye meshoblastnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov (for Kadukov, Margolin).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya po priyemke i sokhrannosti sernovykh, maslichnykh kul'tur i sortovykh semyan Ministerstva khleboproduktov Kazakhskoy SSR (for Manuylov).
3. Belotserskovskaya realizatsionnaya baza (for Pishchets).
(Grain elevators--Accounting)

MARGOLIN M.

KADUKOV, Ya.; MARGOLIN, M.

Cleaning mite-infested grain. Kuk.-elev.prom.22 no.12:8-10 D '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. L'vovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye Gosudarstvennoy inspeksii po kachestvu sel'skokhozyastvennykh produktov i syr'ya.
(Grain--Cleaning) (Mites)

MARGOLIS, M., inzh.; MONOGAROVA, T., inzh.

Integrated building in Lipetsk. Zhil. stroi. no.1:
2-5 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

KOLCHIN, I.K.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.L.; BOBKOV, S.S.; MARGOLIS, L.Ya.

Bismuth-molybdenum-phosphorus catalysts of oxidation and of
oxidative ammonolysis of propylene. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 5: 878-
883 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRYLOVA, A.V.; MARGOLIS, L.Ya.; CHIZHIKOVA, G.I.

Electric properties of the mass and surface of zinc oxide.
Kin. i kat. 6 no. 5:854-859 S.O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

MARGOLIN
KOLESNIKOV, Petr Alekseyevich; KOSYLYANSKIY, David Aronovich; ~~MARGOLIN~~
~~Iskander Yakovlevich~~; ISLANKINA, T.F., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, I.Ya.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Technical control in the clothing industry] Tekhnicheskii
kontrol' v shveinom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1957. 343 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Clothing industry)

MARGOLIN, L. YA.

36245

Iz opyta vnedreniya nauchnoissledovatel' skikh robot. (Vsesoyuz. nauch-issled.
in - t shvaynoy prom-sti). Legkaye prom-st', 1949, No. 10, s. 11-12

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

MARGOLIN, L.Ya.

~~Computing variety in multiple-style process in the clothing industry. Leg.~~
prom. 7 no.8:24-27 Ag '47. (MLRA 6:11)
(Clothing industry)

KOT, V.I., inzh.; MARGOLIN, L.Ya., inzh.

Modernizing the automatic control systems of mine ventilation units.
Ugol' 36^{no.4}:28-30 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy metallist".
(Mine ventilation) (Automatic control)

S/121/60/000/006/008/008

AUTHORS: Margolin, L. V., Karacheva, N. A. ⁵
 TITLE: The Reaming of Apertures in Caprone Articles
 PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 6, p. 38

TEXT: The author describes a reamer for the machining of apertures of caprone parts which, owing to deformations during the pressing process or because of inaccurate casting, have to be given the right geometric shape and necessary accuracy to size. The reamer has a front angle $\gamma_0 = 20^\circ$, a rear angle $\alpha = 8^\circ$, an angle of inclination of the spiral grooves $\omega = 10^\circ$ and a partition cone angle $\varphi = 0^\circ 49'$. It is made of Y10A (U10A) grade steel, which makes it possible to give the cutting edge a more pointed shape than this could be done with high-speed steel or hard alloys. Dry machining takes place at a cutting speed of 16.2 m/min with manual feed. The reaming allowance should be 0.08-0.2 mm on the diameter. Reaming under the mentioned conditions results in a 2nd-class precision with highly polished surface. The author points out that, since not only plastic deformations but also elastic deformations are arising during the machining of caprone, the machined aperture will be somewhat smaller in diameter than that of the reamer, which makes it necessary to choose the reamer diameter somewhat larger than the maximum diameter of aperture. There are 2 diagrams. V

Card 1/1

MARGOLIN, L.S., kand.med.nauk

History of the organization of sanitary and epidemiological control
stations in the U.S.S.R. Gig. i san. 23 no.7:84-85 J1 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(SANITATION, hist.
organiz. of sanitary-epidemiol. stations in Russia
(Rus))
(SANITATION,
sanit.-epidemiol. stations, hist. (Rus))

5(1)

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, K. N., Engineer, Margolin, L. R., Engineer SOV/67-58-6-22/22

TITLE:

Industrial Oxygen Plants Being Produced in the USSR (Ustanovki tekhnicheskogo kisloroda, vypuskayemyye v SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Kislorod, 1958, Nr 6, Rear Cover (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The table gives a survey of the various types of oxygen plants operated in the USSR, namely, SKADS-17, KGN-30, UKGS-100-1, KGSN-100, KZh-150, KG-300M, KT-1000 and their technical and economic index figures, i.e., efficiency of each plant, degree of purity of the oxygen produced, power consumption, prime cost of oxygen, dimensions of plants, their price inclusive of supplementary appliances, capital investment per unit with one block. The specification further comprises elementary data of the scheme (e.g. oxygen-nitrogen high pressure plant (200 atmospheres absolute pressure), piston engine driven by compressed gas, and pump for liquid oxygen), accessory machine equipment. Remarks are made concerning the nitrogen obtained as a by-product, etc.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-60.601

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320006-4

14(1)

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, K. N., Engineer,
Margolin, L. R., Engineer

SOV/67-59-2-18/18

TITLE:

Reference Table (Spravochnyye materialy). Air-fractionating Units With High Efficiency (Vozdukhorazdelitel'nyye agregaty bol'shoy proizvoditel'nosti)

PERIODICAL:

Kislorod, 1959, Nr 2, Rear Cover (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This abstract contains a table on the efficiency of various air-fractionating units (KT-3600 AR, BR-4A, BR-5, BR-1, and BR-1M) with the following data: technical-economic indices, degree of purity, specific power consumption, prime cost of oxygen, dimensions of the individual apparatus, building costs, capital investment per unit. Further, the basic data of the individual apparatus, their supplementary machine equipment, and data on special features of the apparatus are listed. There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

MARGOLIN, K. P.

Meteorological Abst.

Vol. 4 No. 3

Mar. 1953

Part 2

Bibliography on Frost and
Frost Forecasting

4C-328

551.524.37:632.11(47)

Genkel', P. A. and Margolin, K. P., O

fiziologicheskikh osobennostiakh, povysheniushchikh
ustoi'chivost' zernovykh kul'tur protiv zamorozkov.
[Physiological factors increasing frost resistance
of crops.] Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Doklady, 82(5):
785-788, Feb. 11, 1952. EIC--An incidence of
frost in June 1950 in southern Russia is discussed.
Frost damage to plants varied with topography;
at a distance of 20-50m from forest belts less
damage was observed. The frost resistance of
different plants and at different developmental
phases of the same plant depends on the viscosity
of the protoplasm. High viscosity seems to be
associated with good drought resistance and poor
frost resistance. This circumstance may be
important for the selective cultivation of plants
in different climatic regions. Subject Headings:
1. Shelter belt effects. 2. Frost resistance of
plants. 3. Drought resistance. 4. U.S.S.R.--A.A.

MARGOLIN, L.Ya., inzh.; GANDZYUK, Z.S., inzh.

Automatization of mine fans. Ugol' 35 no. 4:12-15 Ap '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy metallist".

(Mine ventilation) (Automatic control)

MARGOLIN, L.V., inzh.; SITNIKOV, L.P., red.; KUDRYAVITSKAYA, A.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Collection of inventions; hoisting and transporting machinery
for agriculture] Sbornik izobretenii; pod'emno-transportnye
sredstva dlia sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, TSentr. biuro
tekhn.informatsii, 1962. 67 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobreteniy i ot-
krytiy.

(Agricultural machinery)

LIBINA, R.I.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MILLER, A.D.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.

Method for analyzing natural waters and water extracts with
extraction concentration of diethyldithiocarbamate microelements.
Trudy VITR no.3:317-337 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Water, Underground--Analysis)
(Trace elements) (Carbanic acid)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.---(continued) Card 2.

Popova, Petropavlovskaya). 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Aydin'yan). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (for Miller, Sergeyev, Margolin). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut (for Mulikovskaya, Reznikov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Komarova, A.).
(Prospecting---Geophysical methods)
(Water, Underground---Analysis)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DALMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOPYLOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1961. 287 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhoval, Palkina,
(Continued on next card)

MARGOLIN, L.M., kand. geograf. nauk

Short-range forecast of a flood hydrograph. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.7:21-25 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

BOCHIN, N.A.; BULAYTO, A.G.; VLADIMIROV, A.M.; GRIGORIYEV, V.I.; YEFREMOV, P.V.;
ZAKHAROV, V.N.; MARGOLIN, I.M.; NEMCHENKO, I.V.; LASHKOV, Ye.S.;
SOVERSHAYEV, T.A.; FEDOROV, V.G.

Brief news. Meteor. i Klimat. No. 9:61-64. S. 115.

(MIRA 12:3)

BELOGUROV, Yu.A.; BELYAYEV, A.F.; VISHNEVSKIY, P.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.;
KAGANER, M.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.; POLYAKOVA, Ye.A.
SMIRNOVA, S.I.

In the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:62 Ja '64 (MIRA 17:8)

In the institutions of the Hydrometeorological Service. Ibid.:
63.

Meetings, conferences, seminars. Ibid.:63-64

Abroad. Ibid.:64.

MARGOLIN, L.M.; MAKAROVA; PAPINASHVILI, K.I.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.; POPOV, I.V.;
SKORODUMOV, D.Ye.

Brief news. Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:63-64 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MARGOLIN, L.M.

Study of the winter condition of rivers in water power surveying.
Meteor.i.girdol. no.9:57-58 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.L.; BIRMAN, B.A.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.; MARGOLIN, L.M.;
NEMCHINOV, S.V.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.

Brief news. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:63-64 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BALAKHONOV, V.P.; BOCHIN, N.A.; GUTERMAN, I.G.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.; ZMIYEV,
A.B.; KARMANOV, V.D.; KKKUKH, A.M.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; TOPAL, I.D.

Brief news. Meteor.i gidrol no.2:61-64 F '63.
(Meteorology)

(MIRA 16:2)

MARGOLIN, L.M.

Reserves of water in rivers and flow predictions. Meteor. i
gidrol. no.10:36-39 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.
(Stream measurements)

DEVYATOVA, V.A.; DEMENT'YEV, N.F.; YELFIMOV, A.V.; KUPYANSKAYA, A.P.;
MAKSEMOVA, A.A.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; RUDNEV, G.V.; SIROTOV, K.M.;
SOLOPOV, A.V.

Conferences, meetings, and seminars. Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:68-
70 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hydrology—Congresses) (Meteorology—Congresses)

MARGOLIN, L.M.

Annual Session of the Scientific Council of the Central Weather
Institute. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:71-72 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Weather research)

From the Experience in Hydrologic Service

SOV/50-58-11-15/25

made more precise, and advice and warning are given out. The authors of the hydroforecasts remain in close contact with the synoptic group of the weather station. Any changes of the synoptic situation and the possible further development of events are discussed daily. During the strong rise of the water level a 24 hour skeleton service is introduced both into the flood commissions and into many economic organisations. At the completion of the service conclusions are drawn from the gathered experience. The described outlines of the organisation in Moscow and its surroundings correspond to a large extent with those of other UGMS's. The individual measures in the author's opinion worth mentioning are comprised in seven points. An exchange of opinion in the Press regarding the method and extent of the hydrologic service will considerably facilitate the current work in the fields for the local operators of the hydrometeorologic service.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Margolin, L. M.

SOV/50-58-11-15/25

TITLE: From the Experience in Hydrologic Service
(Iz opyta gidrologicheskogo obsluzhivaniya)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 48-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spring flood is the most responsible period for the hydrologic service. Therefore it is important to be prepared for it in time. The sector of hydroforecasts of the UGMS of the central areas has been assisting departments, institutions and enterprises in Moscow and its surroundings for more than 20 years. Each year at the end of February detailed information is prepared for the city and area flood commissions on the conditions of hydraulic constructions. The first advice is given regarding the probable time of the flood and the height of its level. Early in March the long term, basic hydrologic forecasts are compiled. These forecasts and their outcomes are discussed and approved by a conference of experts, and then, by telephone or telegraph given to the interested circles and the district flood commissions. The forecasts are reproduced and sent by mail to other interested persons. According to the development of the spring-time conditions these forecasts are

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A Method for the Long-Term Forecast of the Opening-up
Drainage Area of the Oka

SOV/50-58-10-9/20
of Rivers in the

Oka was divided in 4 regions, and characteristic anomalies of yearly breakage terms were determined for the rivers in the regions. These characteristics, together with the angle of isobaric direction, supplied the relations of acceptable security (svyazi priyemlemoy obespechennosti) (84% on an average). The background method is applicable to rivers in flat country under a temperate continental climate only. Finally, the author tries to explain the causes of prognostic relations of breakage terms with the direction of air motion. There are 2 Soviet references.

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SOV/50-58-10-9/20

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AUTHOR:

Margolin, L. M.

TITLE:

A Method for the Long-Term Forecast of the Opening-up of Rivers in the Drainage Area of the Oka (Metod dolgosrochnogo prognoza srokov vskrytiya rek basseyna Oki)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 39-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The forecast referred to in the title and suggested by the author (Ref 1) is based on 3 arguments: a) characteristics of anticyclonic activity in the preceding period, b) snow deposits, and c) type of atmospheric circulation. Difficulties arise in determining argument c) as this is usually done in a subjective way. The author tried therefore, to find a more objective and physically better founded method of forecasting. He was able to obtain the best and practically most acceptable results by using the characteristics of the directions of air motions (Ref 2). The method is also simple and easy to be applied. All this concerns the ice breaking of large rivers. For the smaller rivers there are no observations over many years available on the time of ice breakage. In such cases, the author used so-called regional background forecasts. The entire drainage area of the

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MARGOLIN, L.M., inzhener.

Long-term forecasts for the opening up of ice on rivers of the
Oka Basin. Rech.transp. 16 no.5:29-32 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oka River--Inland navigation) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

Margolin, L. M.

✓ 7.8-218 551.579.4-551.482
 Azarkovich, E. Sh. and Margolin, L. M., *Malye reki i ikh norma stoka.* [Small rivers and their flow normals.] *Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya*, Moscow, No. 3:44-46, May/June 1955, figs table, refs. DWB—The results of a 5-6 year series of observations on the flow normal of small rivers carried out in the basin of the Upper Volga are analyzed. The flow normal k for each point, the mean annual flow in liters/sec km² and the degree of woodiness and marshiness are given in a table and the dependence between the coefficient of diminution of flow normal of small rivers upon woodiness and swampiness is shown in a graph. *Subject Headings:*
 1. River flow 2. Volga River—J.L.D.

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MARGOLIN, L.M.

Estimate of measured water of small rivers. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.3:57 Nr 53. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Stokovaya stantsiya. B.Sareyevo.
(Stream measurements)

MARGOLIN, L.

First sanitary and epidemiological station in the U.S.S.R. Zdrav.
Belor. 4 no.2:67 F '58. (MIRA 13:8)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Fertilizers used for sugar beets in Georgia. K. M. Margolin. *Trans. Central Sci. Research Inst. Sugar Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 17, 142-6 (1934).—Cow manure proved to be the best fertilizer in most of the sections of the country. In case of lack of manure compounds nitrate and phosphate fertilizers produced good results. Liming is not recommended. Fertilizing sugar beets in Arizona. *Ibid.* 150-4.—The best results are produced by application of cow manure. Next come nitrates, phosphates and superphosphates. The action of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ is doubtful. L. Jacovlev

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BRONZ STAINLESS **STEEL** **IRON** **ALUMINUM** **COPPER** **NICKEL** **TITANIUM** **ZINC** **LEAD** **SILICON** **GLASS** **CERAMIC** **PLASTIC** **TEXTILE** **PAPER** **WOOD** **FOOD** **DRUG** **TOXIC** **PHARM** **AGRIC** **MINING** **GEOL** **METAL** **NONMETAL** **ORGANIC** **INORGANIC** **PHYSICAL** **CHEMICAL** **BIOLOGICAL** **MEDICAL** **PSYCHOLOGICAL** **SOCIAL** **ECONOMICAL** **POLITICAL** **LITERATURE** **GENERAL** **REFERENCE** **INDEX**

AKOPOV, M.G.; BASMANOV, V.A.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY,
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TROITSKIY, A.V.; FEDOROV, I.N.; KHONINA, O.I.; SHIFRINA, E.D.; EYGELES,
M.A.

Isai Zakharovich Margolin (1903-1963); an obituary. TSvet. no. 36 no.
12-70 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)